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Alderman, Edwin Anderson

A brief history of North Carolina
— 1896.

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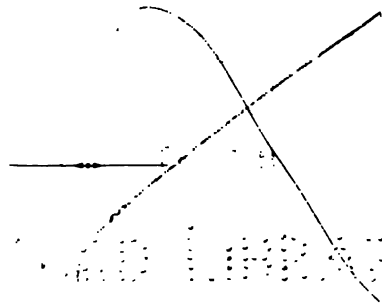
A BRIEF

HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA

BY

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BOSTON, U.S.A., AND LONDON
GINN & COMPANY, PUBLISHERS

The Athenæum Press.

1896

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A BRIEF HISTORY OF NORTH CAROLINA.

THE PROPRIETARY PERIOD (1663-1728).

Exploration. — The coast of North Carolina was the scene of the first attempts of Englishmen to settle in America, and but for a long bar of sand stretching along the entire sea front, making good harbors impossible, the first English state would probably have been founded upon the banks of the Roanoke instead of by the waters of the James. Sir Walter Raleigh's first exploring expedition arrived at Roanoke Island July 4th, 1584. In the next six years the great soldier and scholar crippled his fortune sending men and ships to the new world, but all his efforts were doomed to failure. The crumbling ruins of an earthen fort, the home of the first English settlers on this continent, is the only actual evidence of his three great expeditions. North Carolina history, however, has been made richer and more romantic by the story of the courage and misfortunes of the brave explorers, and by strange, sad tales of little Virginia Dare, the first white child born on this continent, and of the friendly Indian, Manteo, upon whom was conferred the first and only title of nobility ever given to an Indian, — Lord of Roanoke, — and who received the first Christian baptism. There remains, too, the interesting legend believed in by many, that the one hundred and sixteen English colonists left upon the island by John White, in 1587, were not destroyed, but, as the word "Croatoan" carved upon the tree without the cross indicated, had mingled and married with the natives on the mainland. The Croatan Indians of Robeson county regard them-

selves as the descendants of these colonists, and are treated by the state to-day, in its provisions for their education, as a distinct class of people of mixed descent.¹

Granting of Charters. — The real history of North Carolina did not begin until nearly seventy-five years after these events when Charles II., the king of England, on March 24th, 16

Clarendon

Ashley

Albemarle

Craven

Craven

John Berkeley

Will Berkeley

Sir John Colleton

Signatures of the Proprietors.

gave to eight great noblemen of his realm all the territory from southern Virginia to the coast of Florida, and extending westward indefinitely to the "South Seas."² Two years later, at a "humble request" of these great lords, this grant was enlarged so as to secure beyond doubt the section on which the Chowan colony happened to be formed, and to embrace the limit claimed in Spanish Florida. This vast region retained the name of Carolina, which it had received a generation before

¹ §§ 66 and 67, p. 44, *Our Country*. "Croatoan" is explained on p. 1

² George, Duke of Albemarle; Edward, Earl of Clarendon; William, Earl of Craven; John, Lord Berkeley; Anthony, Lord Ashley; Sir George Carteret; Sir William Berkeley; Sir John Colleton.

honor of Charles I. In May, 1663, the Lords Proprietors, as they were called, organized a joint stock company, decided on the simplest general principles of government, and divided their territory into two great counties, Albemarle on the north and Clarendon on the south. The Lords Proprietors had the same feeling about their new possession that men of to-day have when they are trying to get rich quickly by building new towns in the woods in our coal and iron districts. Circulars were issued offering land on liberal terms, and agents were sent here and there soliciting immigration. Early in September, 1663, in order that the king might see that they "slept not with their grant," Sir William Berkeley of Virginia, one of the Proprietors, severed the connection of Albemarle with Virginia, instituted an Assembly, and appointed William Drummond the first governor of the colony. Albemarle, in the northeastern part of the state, may, therefore, be considered as the parent settlement of North Carolina.¹

Early Settlements and Population. — Charles II. was probably ignorant of the fact that there was already a nucleus of a young state in the vast territory he had given away to his "right trusty and well-beloved cousins and counsellors." But ten years before the granting of the first charter, restless Virginians, attracted by the richer soil and more bountiful products, had been moving into the bottom lands along the Chowan and Albemarle, and William Drummond, the first governor, doubtless found



¹ §§ 105-110, pp. 69-70, *Our Country*.

himself the ruler over little groups of scattered farms, with here and there a solitary plantation. Later on, after Bacon's Rebellion in Virginia, and down to the close of the seventeenth century, the colony was increased by numbers of hardy English settlers seeking a spot where they might enjoy freedom to rule themselves and worship God without fear of tithes or taxes. These men have often been called Quakers, but they probably became Quakers after their settlement in Albemarle. The progress of immigration went southward along the river courses until the Cape Fear was reached in 1725. The Barbadoes settlements about Cape Fear merged into the Albemarle settlement. Two small colonies of Huguenots settled along the Pamlico and the Trent, and a body of Germans and Swiss founded a new Bern at the meeting of the Neuse and the Trent.

Governors and Government. — For five years after the granting of the charter, the colony of Albemarle absorbed the energies of the Lords Proprietors, and they were very liberal in their grants and terms of land; but finding the southern colony likely to yield richer returns, they turned their attention in that direction and left Albemarle to its fate. For sixty years the brave little settlement, hampered by foolish laws and "fundamental constitutions," fought for its life. It was the simplest, freest government in the world. There was a governor, appointed by the Proprietors, and a council of twelve, and twenty-eight members of the House of Assembly, chosen by the freemen. There was no capital, and the Assembly met at the houses of private individuals in various parts of the little province. Twenty proprietary governors came and went during this period.¹ For the most part they were unworthy men, with honorable exceptions like Drummond and Archdale. Indeed, they were not governors in any true sense, but overseers,

¹ See Appendix.

t carpet-baggers, paid agents, who came to care for an invest-
ment of their masters and to enrich themselves, rather than
r to rule wisely a struggling people. Happily, the colony was
c not a pleasant residence for such men. When they were
f fairly good men, or home folks, things went along smoothly
e enough. When they were men like Seth Southwell (Sothel) or
r Thomas Miller, they were rather rudely stripped of their honors
e and sent home. At least six governors were disposed of in
h this way, and among them a Lord Proprietor himself, Seth
x Southwell, whom they "clapt into a logg house and caused to
x take and subscribe a strange oath renouncing the Government."
e "These people are not to be cajoled or outwitted," declared
o Governor Burrington.

o

Rebellions and Wars. — In 1677 under John Culpepper,
and again in 1708 under Thomas Cary, open rebellion reigned
t in the province. In the one case, the hard-headed settlers
r resented interference with their trade regulations, and in the
ii other, the Quakers and other Dissenters resisted taxation for
b) the Established Church. "For two years and upwards" there
c was no acknowledged government in the province, and anarchy
"of a mild nature prevailed. The plain farmers simply attended
a to their crops, "doing and saying what they list" until the
s) arrival of Edward Hyde, cousin to Queen Anne, who in 1712
c became the first governor of North Carolina, as distinct from
ii) South Carolina. Since 1691 the two provinces had been con-
s) sidered as one, with a governor of all Carolina at Charleston
s) and deputy governors for the two provinces at Albemarle and
e) Charleston. Upon the heels of all this civil war came the
s) scourge of Indian war. The Tuscarora Indians in 1711 fell
h) upon the scattered inhabitants on the lonely farms along the
l) Neuse and Pamlico, and in a few days massacred many men,
b) women, and children, among them John Lawson, our first his-
torian. The Lords Proprietors gave no aid. South Carolina

came to the aid of the struggling colony, and in 1715 the power of the savages was broken. The remains of the tribe afterwards went North and joined the Five Nations in New York. The little province was now in sore distress. Virginia had ruined her tobacco trade, her population was depleted, her paper currency valueless, and bold pirates, like Edward Teach the famous Blackbeard, were sweeping through the waters



Seals of the Proprietors.

the sounds. After 1715 matters began to look a little brighter. The laws were revised and published; Edward Teach was killed in a desperate sea fight off Bath Harbor in 1718, and in 1728 the long boundary dispute with Virginia was settled.

End of the Proprietary Government. — At last, realizing that they could not manage an English province as they could a private corporation, seven of the Proprietors in 1728 sold their rights to that portion of their possessions called "North Carolina" to the crown for 17,500 pounds. Lord Carteret later Earl Granville, retained his one-eighth of land, surrendering, however, his right of government. This Granville land afterwards became a fruitful source of trouble to the young colony. At this time the colony consisted of two counties Albemarle and Bath, divided into seven precincts, which cen

twenty-six members to the Assembly. The population did not exceed forty thousand people, living along the bottom lands of the eastern rivers, or clustered in the four little hamlets of Bath, Edenton, Newbern, and Brunswick.¹ Edenton was the metropolis, containing forty or fifty houses. These people were mostly hardy pioneers, inured to danger and struggling for existence. Along the Cape Fear and about Edenton, men of wealth and refinement, like Edward Moseley, the Ashes, Moores, Lillingtons, Walkers, Swanns, and Gales had settled, and were proving themselves fit men to guide the affairs of the rising commonwealth.

True Meaning of the Period. — The struggles and dissensions of these sixty-five desperate years would mean very little if they did not teach that Englishmen are determined to govern themselves in spite of poverty, savages, lords, and kings. The founders of North Carolina were united in nothing but resistance to unjust rule and love of freedom; and the long, dark, almost hopeless period of proprietary government is one of the most striking examples in all history of the capacity of English people for self-government.

ROYAL PERIOD (1728-1775).

Increase of Population. — For some time before the close of the proprietary period, the causes that hindered the growth of the colony were disappearing, and the forty-five years of royal power were years of remarkable growth. At the opening of Governor Gabriel Johnston's administration (1734), there were forty thousand people in the state, and the country beyond Hillsboro was uninhabited. At the close of the period (1775) there were nearly three hundred thousand inhabitants, and the

¹ Brunswick was sixteen miles below Wilmington. It does not now exist.

country had been settled to the foothills of the mountains, causing the creation of twenty new counties to meet the want of the newcomers. The main sources of our life are English, Scotch-Irish, Scotch, and German, with minor streams of Irish, French, and Swiss. From York and Lancaster counties, in Pennsylvania, the Scotch-Irish poured through the Shenandoah Valley in wagons, bringing their household goods with them to the country between the Dan and the Catawba. In one winter, a thousand wagons bearing them passed through Salisbury. Over the same path came the Germans from the Palatinate,¹ bringing with them the curious customs of the Rhine, which survived after the Revolution. Another stream of Scotch-Irish moved upward from Charleston. Scotch Highlanders seeking better homes, or fleeing after 1746 from the consequences of Culloden, populated the valley of the Cape Fear, and the Gaelic tongue was spoken in the present counties of Bladen, Cumberland, Robeson, Moore, Richmond, Harnett, and Anson. In 1750 the Moravians purchased one hundred thousand acres of land on the Yadkin and called their territory Wachovia, after the home of the founder of their sect. The leading element in this movement was the Scotch-Irish, a strong race, Protestant in religion, thrifty in habits, devoted to education, the best middle class in the world. There was a marked increase, too, in the wealth and trade of the colony. Exports of naval stores, timber, tobacco, and wheat became valuable; and linen, woolens, all kinds of clothing, and hardware were imported. The only articles manufactured in the province were ill-made hats and shoes, homespun cloth, brick, and simple iron articles. In the eastern counties there was a show of refinement and culture in well-built colonial homes. Along the courses of the rivers dwelt men of fortune and education, living the semi-feudal life of the time, hospitable

¹A province in Germany, on the western banks of the Rhine, below Strasburg and along the eastern boundaries of France.

and sport-loving, but brave and well-bred. The printing press made its appearance in 1749; the newspaper in 1755; the first printed laws in 1751, and a rude postal service in 1755.

Governors and Government. — This general uplift and improvement, however, sprang from natural causes, and not from the wisdom of governors. The royal governors, as a rule, were men of a higher type than those of the former period. Johnston, Dobbs, Tryon, and Martin were men of ability and good personal character, but they all approached their tasks in a spirit which meant failure. They looked on themselves as the king's agents, and the people as servants. The people looked on themselves as Englishmen who had subdued a wild country across the seas, and rested their claims upon the inherited rights of Englishmen and their charters and deeds of grant. Hence there were the usual friction and trouble. It is foolish to call this mere turbulence. It was the same resistance to unjust authority that showed itself in Massachusetts and Virginia. These men were submissive enough when they were treated as free men, and the right of spending their money was conceded to them. Hence, when Governor Johnston sought to reduce the representation of the more important counties from five to two, and succeeded for a time in doing so by trickery, those counties revolted and refused to pay taxes or acknowledge any government for eight years. When Governor Dobbs, who was always complaining of the "rising spirit of republicanism," sought to have his salary increased or to use a public fund, the sharp-eyed Assembly thwarted him promptly, and when Governor Martin refused his assent to a court bill desired by the people, the province went without superior courts for five years.

The Reception of the Stamp Act. — The leading events of the period, excepting the campaign against the Cherokees

under Hugh Waddell, and the departure of the North Carolina troops under James Innes, to take part in the French and Indian War, all point to the larger movement of the Revolution. In no colony was resistance to the odious Stamp Act swifter and more characteristic. This colony was one of the first to offer it armed resistance. As General Ashe foretold the act was resisted to the "death," and naturally enough, for the people had for years contended that the right of taxation could be lawfully exercised only by their own Assembly. In Wilmington the people built bonfires, burned in effigy the English supporters of the act, and on November 16th, 1765, in broad daylight, forced the stamp master, William Houston, to resign his office and swear not to receive any stamps in the port. Again, in February, 1766, under the leadership of Colonels Hugh Waddell and John Ashe, a committee of the inhabitants in arms, without disguise, boarded a British sloop of war, *Viper*, in the Cape Fear, and demanded and received possession of certain merchant vessels which the captain of the *Viper* had seized because of their failure to have stamped paper on board. A few days later, in Brunswick, seven hundred militia of the district surrounded the house of Governor Tryon, the strongest governor the colony ever had, and took from his house and presence the comptroller of the province, and forced him to do as Houston had done in Wilmington. A similar feeling prevailed over the entire province. Governor Tryon, although he dined the Cape Fear gentlemen and begged them to permit the partial execution of the act, was thwarted in his purpose, and succeeded only in preventing North Carolina from sending delegates to the Colonial Congress in New York by refusing to call together the Legislature. In the interval the Stamp Act was repealed, and the North Carolina Assembly was in such good humor that it voted to build for Tryon, at Newbern, the finest palace in North America.

The Regulators. — The famous War of the Regulation concluded Governor Tryon's administration. This struggle began in Granville county in 1765, and continued for six years, spreading in area until it included all the region between the mountains and Wake county, and embracing fully fifty thousand people. It was really a contest between a tyrannical governor and the inhabitants of the up-country, who were conscious of injustice and wrong, and who were stirred to violence by designing men. The people in the district did not own their lands, but rented them from the king at seventy-five cents per hundred acres. The sole tax of the day was the poll tax, always unjust to the poor, and for want of a circulating medium it had to be paid in commodities. This was a serious matter when forty bushels of wheat, carried in wagons from Chatham to Fayetteville, netted only five dollars. The majority of these settlers were ignorant men, and hence it is easy to see what an opportunity there was for extortion and plunder by corrupt crown and court officers, and they did not neglect their opportunity. The up-country men fancied, too, that they were bearing the burdens and not getting the benefits of government. Their cause in the main was just, and their frequent petitions for redress received scant attention. Whereupon, exhausted in patience, reinforced by the lawless elements who gather around all such movements, they resorted to acts of violence, whipping of sheriffs and lawyers, and taking possession of court-houses. Tryon undertook two campaigns against them, and in the last campaign, in 1771, at the battle of Alamance, crushed them with ruthless severity. The Regulators, however, represented a principle which finally reached the doors of the palace at Newbern and drove the British governor away from the colony.

THE REVOLUTIONARY PERIOD

The First Representative Assembly Inauguration of New-England in America. In the summer of 1773 a meeting of the merchants from Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Vermont, and New York, was held in the city of New York, during the passage of the Tea Act. The meeting lasted for a month, and resulted in the formation of a committee to petition the British Government, and caused William Hooper to be sent to London to present the petition. The meeting also resulted in the formation of the Sons of Liberty, and the holding of a public meeting in New York, where the people were told that if they refused to pay the tax, they would be treated as rebels. The meeting was held in the city of New York, and resulted in the formation of the Sons of Liberty, and the holding of a public meeting in New York, where the people were told that if they refused to pay the tax, they would be treated as rebels.

The Massachusetts Declaration. From that meeting many of the delegates went directly to their homes in the state of Massachusetts, where they held a meeting on July 19th, 1773. The people of Massachusetts County, which had also called to be more than a single town, and those in America were meeting in general, in order to give an indication of their unity and to support the men of Boston in their struggle against Great Britain. Abraham Lincoln was chairman, and John McKim Alexander was secretary of the meeting. There were present also William Heyward, the writer of the Declaration, Isaac Park, Joseph Graham, and Hezekiah Balch, who spoke to the people or listened to the stirring news. After sitting in the

¹ John Harvey, Samuel Johnston, William Hooper, James Iredell, a William Jones
² p. 154, p. 160, Our Country.

court-house all night, "neither sleepy, hungry, nor fatigued," about 2 A.M., May 20th, in the following solemn resolutions they declared the county independent of Great Britain, and sent by special messenger a copy of the proceedings to the Continental Congress :

Resolved. — That whosoever in any way, form or manner our rights, as attempted by the is an enemy to his country, to

Resolved. — That we the do hereby dissolve the political us with the mother country, all allegiance to the British connection with a nation that rights and liberties and in-blood of Americans at Lex-

Resolved. — That we do free and independent and of right ought and self-governing power of God and gress ; to the main-independence, we to each other our tion, our lives, our most sacred honor.

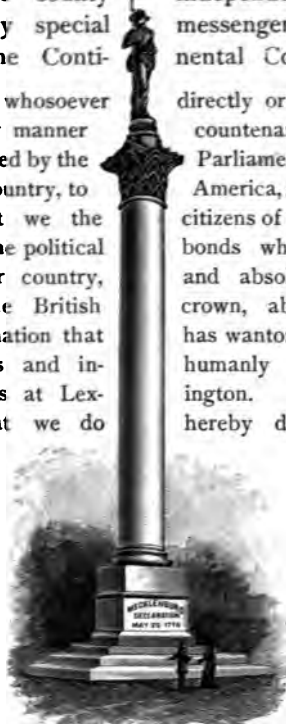
Resolved.—That and adopt as rules each of our former laws, and the crown of Great Britain cannot be considered hereafter as holding any rights, privileges or immunities amongst us.

Resolved. — That all officers, both civil and military, in this county, be entitled to exercise the same powers and authorities as heretofore : that every member of this delegation shall henceforth be a civil officer and exercise the powers of a justice of the peace, issue process, hear and determine controversies according to law, preserve peace, union,

directly or indirectly abets or countenances the invasion of Parliament of Great Britain, America, and the rights of men. citizens of Mecklenburg county bonds which have connected and absolve ourselves from crown, abjuring all political has wantonly trampled on our humanly shed the innocent ington.

hereby declare ourselves a dent people, are, to be, a sovereign people, under the the General Con-tenance of which solemnly pledge mutual co-operations, and our

we hereby ordain of conduct, all and



Proposed Mecklenburg Monument.

and harmony in the county, and use every exertion to spread the love of liberty and of country, until a more general and better organized system of Government be established.

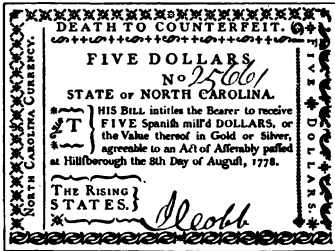
Resolved. — That a copy of these resolutions be transmitted by express to the President of the Continental Congress assembled in Philadelphia, to be laid before that body.

There is no evidence that the Congress took any action concerning these resolutions, doubtless considering them forward and bold. The British governor, Josiah Martin, who was preparing to fly from the palace at Newbern to the refuge of a British man-of-war (June 14, 1775), pronounced them the "most horrid and treasonable publications yet issued in America." Later, on May 31st, a series of twenty resolutions was adopted, providing for the government of the county as an independent region. These were very daring deeds of patriotism done in a remote county fourteen months before the national Declaration of Independence, and the region maintained its reputation during the great war which quickly followed. Seven engagements were fought within forty miles of Charlotte, and Lord Cornwallis called the town "The Hornets' Nest of the Revolution." The state, in honor of the deed, has set the date, May 20, 1775, upon its Great Seal.¹

Colonial Congresses. — Four colonial congresses met in the state within the next twenty months (May, 1775, to December, 1776). Men like Hugh Waddell and John Harvey had passed away, but under the leadership of Cornelius Harnett, Caswell, Johnston, Hooper, and Willie Jones, the conduct of public affairs was provided for in the absence of any governor, except poor Governor Martin trying to rule from a British ship. Our ancestors acted with great dignity in these grave times. A State Council was appointed, and committees of safety in every county to care for local concerns. Troops were raised, arms

¹ § 261, p. 167. *Our Country.*

and money provided, and machinery set in motion, powerful enough to crush the Highlanders and Tories at Moore's Creek in 1776, and to dishearten and drive away the fifty British vessels anchored below Wilmington. On April 12th, 1776, our delegates in Congress were empowered to concur with the delegates from the other states in voting for complete "independence." These were the first instructions for complete independence given in America. On the



Colonial Money.

fourth of July the Continental Congress issued the famous Declaration of Independence. The signers from North Carolina were William Hooper, Joseph Hewes, and John Penn. Cornelius Harnett, Chairman of the Committee of Safety, read the immortal paper to an immense gathering at Halifax on the first day of August, and the provincial militia and the country folks shouted their joy and approval. Three and a half months later, in the same little town, the last provincial congress met and formed the constitution under which the state lived for sixty years. Richard Caswell was elected the first governor of the independent state.¹

Scenes and Events of the Revolution. — After the flight of Governor Martin, for five years there was comparative peace

¹ §§ 267-70, *Our Country*.

in the state, though great numbers of North Carolinians were under arms in the northern and southern armies. In 1780 the tide of war turned southwards, and for two years the state was the scene of many famous deeds from Wilmington to King's Mountain. The first invasion of Lord Cornwallis's forces was checked by the splendid victory at King's Mountain, and the



Holt Monument at Guilford.

British legions under Tarleton were harassed by the native soldiers under William R. Davie and Joseph Graham. In the winter of 1781 Cornwallis entered the state again in his famous pursuit of Greene, fixed his headquarters at Hillsboro, erected the royal standard, and feigned to consider the state as reannexed to the British Empire. But Greene recrossed the Dan and prepared to give battle to Cornwallis's ill-fed and hard-pushed army. Nothing but the destruction of Greene's army could save Cornwallis from ruin. The two armies met at Guilford Court-House on the 15th of March, 1781, and fought the most obstinate battle of the Revolution. For hours the issue was doubtful, both armies fighting

with courage and skill. At last Greene drew off in good order, but it was a barren victory for the conqueror. "One more such victory will ruin the British army," said Fox in the House of Commons. Cornwallis hastily retreated to Wilmington, and thence, in time, to his fate at Yorktown. The bloody field, through the efforts of Judge David Schenck, has been converted into a spacious park, peaceful and beautiful, crowned here and there with monuments to those who there died that we might be free.



To all this was added the horror of civil war. Checked by Locke at Ramsour's Mills, and by Lee near Hillsboro, the Tories never ceased to plunder and murder the families of the patriots. There was war in the open field, in the woods, and by the hearthstone. David Fanning, one of the most daring Tories, actually dashed into Hillsboro and captured and delivered to the British army Thomas Burke, the governor of the state.¹

CRITICAL PERIOD (1783-1800).

Adoption of the Constitution. — The close of the great war found the people of North Carolina, in common with the other states, with impoverished resources, burdened with debt, and face to face with many grave, new questions. How should the war debt be paid? How should the states become one and yet all remain free? How should the people have a share in the government? Richard Caswell was re-elected governor in 1784. The political parties which were to grow into Republican and Federalist had been forming their lines since 1776. Samuel Johnston, William R. Davie, and James Iredell led those who admired English institutions and hoped to model the new state after the motherland. Willie Jones was the foremost representative of the new spirit of democracy then rising



William R. Davie.

¹ §§ 311 and 316, pp. 198, 201, *Our Country*.

in the world. A delegation, headed by William R. Davie, one of the most useful men of the time, whether as soldier, governor, or Minister to France, was sent to the Constitutional Convention at Philadelphia in 1787, but under the influence of the democratic spirit, North Carolina refused to ratify the new Constitution and remained out of the Union until November



James Iredell.

ber 19th, 1789. A century has justified the wisdom of the first refusal, and shows that it arose not out of mere opposition, but from a deliberate purpose to force the adoption of the ten amendments which guaranteed more certainly the rights of the people. Samuel Johnston and Benjamin Hawkins were our

first senators, and James Iredell was appointed a justice of the first Supreme Court of the United States.

The Birth of Tennessee.—North Carolina was the third state in the Union in population at this time, numbering 391,751 people. Its territory extended from the Atlantic to the Mississippi, including the present state of Tennessee, then a wild, unbroken forest. Away back in the days when the men of the coast were making things unpleasant for Dobbs and Tryon, Daniel Boone, like some old hero in mythological stories, had gone from his home on the Yadkin to the wild forests of the Watauga, and thence meeting only the savage and the beast, had fought his way to the Cumberland Mountains. Later, James Robertson and John Sevier passed over the mountains into what is now East Tennessee, and were followed by long emigrant trains of staunch, resolute border men.

These hardy backwoodsmen — unconscious state-builders — may have known that they were under the authority of North Carolina, but they knew still better that their lives depended on the strength of their arms and the sureness of their aim. They had been foremost in the battle at King's Mountain, and did not dream that North Carolina could dispose of their territory. Hence, in 1784, when the state generously offered this splendid land to Congress to aid in paying the war debt, and Congress delayed its acceptance, Sevier and the Watauga people resented such treatment of them by seceding from North Carolina and setting up the "State of Franklin" with Sevier as governor. Governor Caswell acted firmly but prudently, and in a few years the new state was dissolved, and Sevier took his seat in the North Carolina Legislature as a member from the seceded counties. One of the first acts of the state as a member of the Union was to cede the territory of Tennessee to the United States. Congress accepted this deed April 2d, 1790, and Tennessee entered the Union, with John Sevier as governor, in 1796.

The Capital and the University. — Up to 1791 there had been no permanent capital in North Carolina. Edenton and Newbern had been practically the capitals in later colonial times, though the General Assembly had met at seven other places. Of course this state of things made it impossible to care properly for state papers, and was a great evil. Therefore, in the year named, after fierce contest with the friends of Fayetteville and in spite of their protest, a thousand acres of land were purchased from Joel Lane, in Wake county, for \$2756, a city was laid off in the forest and given the name of Raleigh, in honor of the illustrious warrior and courtier, Sir Walter Raleigh.

It is probable that there had been very little education in these years of conflict and growth, save the education that comes from dealing with facts and things. Rich men sent

their sons abroad or to Harvard and Princeton. The Presbyterian preachers carried their grammars along with their testaments, and taught in a fashion the youth of their flocks. In the perilous times of 1776 the makers of the new Constitution with splendid wisdom had ordered that "all useful learning shall be duly encouraged in one or more universities." A charter was granted for the University in 1789; Chapel Hill, in Orange county, was chosen for the site, and on October 12th, 1793, the corner-stone of the first building was laid by William R. Davie, justly called the "Father of the University."

THE GROWING COMMONWEALTH (1800-1861).

Sectionalism and the Constitution of 1835.—The history of North Carolina for the next half century is the story of the struggle of an agricultural community to develop a prosperous state out of different race elements, and laboring under the disadvantages of slave labor, poor transportation facilities, and the absence of seaports. Before the Revolution, we have seen the people of the east and west quarreling with each other and shedding each other's blood at Alamance. Common danger drew them together during the war, but dissensions were renewed over the selection of a capital, and were increased as party lines — Federals and Republicans, or Whigs and Democrats — grew closer and the difficulties of the new republic grew greater. The seeds of the trouble were in the Constitution of 1776. This was far from being a democratic constitution. It required a property qualification for voters for members of the Upper House, and by its provision that there should be one senator and two commoners from each county, and one member each from the seven borough towns,¹ gave great advantage to the eastern counties, where lay most of the talent,

¹ Edenton, Newbern, Wilmington, Salisbury, Hillsborough, Halifax, Fayetteville (after 1791).

wealth, and population. The small counties around Albemarle Sound had increased very little, save in slaves, for sixty years, while the western counties grew rapidly in wealth and numbers. The representation, however, remained the same. A dozen eastern counties practically controlled the state. Therefore, for sixty years, the legislatures were scenes of wrangling and strife between these sections of one state. The admission of each new county was the occasion of a struggle and a compromise; larger interests and wider issues were swallowed up in this petty warfare, and the subjects of popular debate were narrow and local. The usual device for securing admission of new counties was for the west to win the support of the east by naming the new county after some favorite son; for example, Iredell, Ashe, Buncombe, Haywood. The west, fired by the success of the Erie Canal, wanted to build dams and locks to make her rivers navigable, but the eastern counties stood in the way and blocked legislation. Again, the middle and west wanted better educational facilities, but the men of the east sent their children abroad for culture. Hence, North Carolina, third in 1790, was eleventh in 1840 in population, and her people were pouring by thousands into the fertile valleys of Ohio, Tennessee, Kentucky, and Indiana. There were fifty-eight thousand native North Carolinians in those states in 1850. The people, absorbed in local strife, could not be reached by the appeals of far-sighted men like Joseph Caldwell and Archibald Murphey, and the rising talent of the state turned to national politics. This sectional agitation seemed to culminate in 1835, when, through the influence of William Gaston, David L. Swain, Nathaniel Macon, and others, a convention met in Raleigh and amended the old Constitution. Provision was made for the election of the governor by the people, religious tests for office were abolished, and free negroes were deprived of the right to vote. The state was divided into fifty senatorial districts, based on amount of taxes paid, and the House,

called Commons until 1868, was confined to one hundred and twenty members, one from each county, and the remainder divided among the counties according to federal population. E. B. Dudley was the first governor elected by the people. Later, in 1840, after a fierce campaign between David S. Reid and Charles Manly, the provision of fifty acres of land which men must own to vote for senator was stricken from the Constitution, and all white men stood equal before the law.

Railroads. — Dr. Joseph Caldwell, the president of the University, in 1827, in a series of remarkable letters,¹ had advocated the building of a railroad run by horse power, from Newbern to



John M. Morehead.

Paint Rock on the Tennessee line. Railroad building was then a new thing in the world. The year 1848 was a notable year for change and improvement all over the world. This spirit displayed itself in North Carolina in railroad agitation. There had been a fever over internal improvements in the state as far back as 1820, and much

money had been spent in useless schemes. The discovery of the application of steam to locomotion — the most wonderful event of this century — turned the attention of all in that direction. In the east, the Raleigh and Gaston, and the Wilmington and Weldon Railroads were completed by 1840, the latter being one of the longest lines then in

¹ *Numbers of Carlton.*

the world. In 1849, the North Carolina Railroad, from Goldsboro to Charlotte, was incorporated by the state. The contest in the Legislature was a bitter one. The vote on the bill was a tie in the Senate, the casting vote in favor of the bill being given by the speaker, Calvin Graves. Under the leadership of Governor John M. Morehead, first president of the Road and leader of industrial development in the state, the North Carolina Road was built and extended to Newbern and Beaufort Harbor. In 1882, under Governor Jarvis, it passed Paint Rock.

The War of 1812 and the Mexican War.—The War of 1812 and the Mexican War were both very unpopular in North Carolina. The war with the British destroyed for a time the trade of our chief seaports, and the war with the Mexicans somehow failed to arouse the enthusiasm of the people. Nevertheless, the state prepared in both cases to serve the Union. Soldiers assembled at various important points in the state in 1812, six regiments in all, ready for action in case they were needed, and a regiment and two separate companies went to Mexico, where a part of them did valiant service in the field. In both wars, individual North Carolinians greatly distinguished themselves. Captain Johnson Blakely of Wilmington, commanding the United States sloop of war *Wasp*, captured and burnt many English ships in the channel, and in two of the fiercest naval battles of the war destroyed the British sloops of war *Reindeer* and *Avon*. Captain Blakely and his entire crew were lost at sea soon after the fight with the *Avon*. No one ever knew how they perished. Theodore Roosevelt declares that the War of 1812 did not produce an abler commander than Captain Blakely.¹ In the Mexican War Captain Braxton Bragg of Northampton, afterwards a famous Confederate general, won great fame at Buena Vista. Every boy knows the joyful words

¹ "Naval War of 1812," page 326.

spoken to him on that day by General Taylor, as he swept the enemy with his batteries: "Give them a little more grape, Captain Bragg."

Slavery. — Slavery, happily, seems a very far-away thing to the children of to-day, but it was a very tragic thing in the life of our fathers. They did not choose slavery; they inherited it against their will. The North found their slaves unprofitable, and sold them; the South found theirs valuable in the fields, and were overwhelmed by the system. Before the Revolution there were black slaves, Indian slaves, and white slaves, or indented servants, but the number was never greater than one-fourth of the population, and the relations between master and slaves were gentler than in any other Southern colony. This condition of affairs remained true throughout the state's history. There were few great slaveholders, and therefore less opportunity for the evil effects of the system. The slave laws read harshly to us to-day, but they were more lenient than any similar slave code, until the terror excited by the insurrection of the slave Nat Turner in 1831, and the irritation excited by the abolition movement caused them to increase in severity. Indeed, there was always a strong sentiment in the state for emancipation, and a firm belief that slavery was a temporary evil, until the cotton gin appealed to the love of money, and the abolitionists gave offense to pride and the idea of self-government. The Quaker element in the state were strongly opposed to slavery, and had been from the beginning. The attitude of the state toward the institution expressed itself in 1794 by an act prohibiting the importation of any slaves, by permitting free negroes to vote until 1835, through the action of our churches and the voices of eminent men like William Gaston. The negroes were, of course, benefitted by their transmission from Africa to America, and their labor seemed absolutely necessary to the cultivation of cotton, our great staple. The true

slave was the white man who had these people on his hands as chattels. Immigrants turned away from us, we could raise but one or two crops, we could have no great manufacturing enterprises, our lands became exhausted, our politicians were doomed to discuss one subject, and our poor whites sank deeper and deeper in ignorance. In 1850 there were in the state 288,548 slaves, 27,463 free negroes, and 553,028 white people. Of these, 524,725 whites owned no slaves, hence 28,306 men owned 288,548 slaves. The estimated value of these slaves at \$400 a head was \$115,419,200, over half the entire wealth of the state. The Constitution of the United States allowed and protected slave property. The men of the North denounced slave-owners, and made ready to strip them of over half their wealth. The men of the South had much the same feeling that the wealthy manufacturers in the Eastern states would have if it were proposed by the South to destroy their establishments and to ruin their trade by legislation. The South had, of course, a legal right to their property. Most of the slave-owners were kind and gentle, and you may read the more romantic and tenderer side of slavery in the stories of Joel Chandler Harris and Thomas Nelson Page. All men are now glad that there is no such thing as legal slavery in America.

Education. — The people of New England settled in colonies, and were of one faith and blood. Consequently, towns quickly sprang up. The state of North Carolina was settled by individual families of different races, scattered miles, perhaps, from their nearest neighbors. There were no good harbors or large towns. We need not be surprised, therefore, at the backwardness of the state about schools, churches, and newspapers. Men like Edward Moseley and James Innes in the very beginning showed great interest in education, but they could not overcome these difficulties. In 1749 the first act establishing a free school was passed, and in 1766 the first

academy was incorporated at Newbern. The Scotch-Irish immigrants brought with them the true impulse for schools, and as a result some thirty-five or forty schools were incorporated in the latter half of the eighteenth century. Some few of these, like David Caldwell's school in Guilford, Patillo's and Bingham's in Orange, and McCorkle's near Salisbury, were genuinely good, and made possible the opening of the University in 1795.

Colleges and Common Schools. — The University remained for nearly a half century the sole source of higher education for males in the state, and furnished its leaders in every work of life. The Moravian School at Salem (1802) bore the same relation to the education of women. The period between 1838 and 1848 includes the largest educational and humane activity in our history. In this period, besides numbers of institutions which there is not space to mention, Wake Forest College, Davidson, Trinity, St. Mary's, Greensboro Female College, the Chowan Female Institute, the Asylum for the Insane at Raleigh (1849), the Deaf, Dumb, and Blind Institution were established.



Archibald D. Murphey.

In this period, too, provision was made for the education of all the people in the common schools. North Carolina was one of the first states to make constitutional provision for common and higher education. The higher came first, and its influence in the University made possible the common schools. Archibald D. Murphey, justly styled the "Father of the Public Schools," by his wise report to the Legislature of 1816, and Joseph Caldwell, by his letters to the people, aroused active

interest in the subject. A small fund was created for public schools in 1825, which was increased to \$2,000,000 by the general government in 1837, and the state was ready to establish a school system. In 1839 the act of establishment was passed and submitted to the counties for ratification. The schools began in 1840. Under the control of Calvin H. Wiley, North Carolina had the best common schools among slaveholding states, and compared favorably with New England. If the people had been taught the lesson of local taxation for thorough public schools at this time, the civilization of the state would have been advanced tenfold.



Joseph Caldwell.

Social Life. — Social life in North Carolina before the Civil War differed from general Southern life only in the fact that all the towns were small, and slaveholding was not on quite as large a scale as in the far South. Still, the characteristic life of the upper classes was in the country, in the roomy, many-pillared plantation-houses with the adjoining negro quarters and the patriarchal arrangements. The representative men and women of the period were of the highest type, simple, proud, brave, and courteous. It was a life of hospitality, good living, good breeding, and little thought of economy. In 1790 the state promised to become a frugal manufacturing state, but organized capital in the North and East, fostered by protection, crushed the spirit, and slave labor, by dooming her to agriculture alone, buried it. The middle classes were not aggressive, or ambitious, or literary in their tastes, and by reason of their numbers gave the state its peculiar character. The interests

of the people were political rather than literary or scientific, and their hero was the lawyer, the orator, and the preacher. Indeed, this was the golden age of the lawyer, politician, and preacher, for the state was a stronghold of simple, religious faith. These men were the teachers of the people, rather than text-books and newspapers. This teaching was thorough, if narrow and not conducive to many-sided progress. An unlettered Carolina farmer would have astonished a Yankee farmer alike by his carelessness about local affairs and his profound



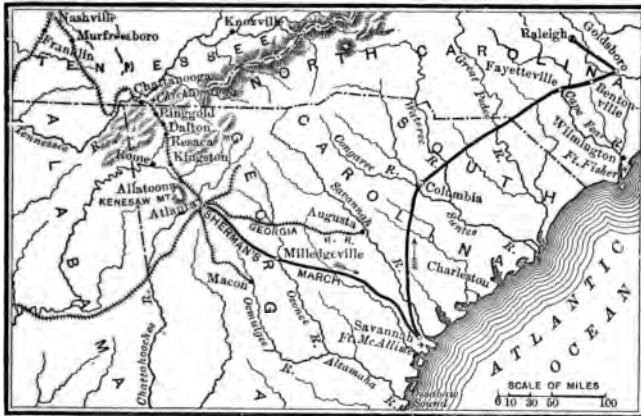
William A. Graham.

knowledge of the Missouri Compromise or the Dred Scott decision. Such things as good roads or good schools were small matters to him, compared to the success of "Old Hickory," or of Henry Clay.

The state, however, as a result of this tuition, and of the character of her public leaders, gained a national reputation for character and honor and stability, and men like Nathaniel Macon, speaker of the House, Willie P. Mangum, president of the Senate, William A. Graham, James C. Dobbin, Thomas Ruffin, George E. Badger, and John M. Morehead were known throughout the Union. Perhaps the most distinguished and useful citizen of the whole period was William A. Graham of Orange county, governor, senator, member of cabinet, candidate for the vice-presidency.

CIVIL WAR AND RECONSTRUCTION (1861-1876).

Ordinance of Secession.—North Carolina was next to the last state to enter the Federal Union in 1789, and she was likewise the next to the last state to leave it and enter the Southern Confederacy in 1861. The sentiment of the state was opposed to secession, or to separation from the Union, because of Mr. Lincoln's election, and so expressed itself by a majority of six hundred and sixty-two votes against holding a



convention, and of nearly thirty thousand votes for Union delegates. This was done on February 28th, 1861, nearly a month after the formation of the Southern Confederacy. Every effort was made by the state to remain honorably in the Union. She sent delegations to the peace conventions at Montgomery and Washington, but Mr. Lincoln's demand that she contribute fifteen hundred men to subdue her sister states turned the tide of feeling, and made all unanimous. On May 20th, 1861, the Ordinance of Secession was adopted at Raleigh; Governor John W. Ellis, anticipating this, had already called for twenty

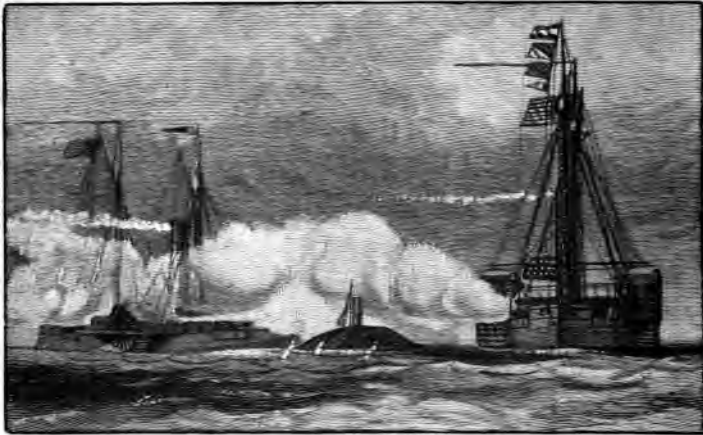


Battle of Port Fisher, January 10, 1868

thousand volunteers, and the state prepared to take part in the greatest war of modern times.

Leading Military Movements. — Thirty-six engagements were fought in North Carolina during these terrible five years, beginning with the capture of Fort Hatteras by the Federals in August, 1861, and ending with the surrender of Johnston at Durham, in April, 1865. The first two years of the war were years of success for the South, and thousands of North Carolinians were with the victorious armies of Lee and Jackson in Virginia. Perhaps the most notable events in the state were the recapture of Plymouth by General R. F. Hoke and General Matt. W. Ransom in 1864; the defeat of the Federal fleet in Roanoke River by the ram *Albermarle*, built near Halifax, after a desperate battle of two hours; the heroic defense of Fort Fisher under Lamb and Whiting, and Johnston's last stand against Sherman at Bentonville. In the spring of 1862 our entire sea-coast was in the hands of the Federals, save the port of Wilmington, the last port open to the Confederacy. This meant blockade to the state, and blockade always means great privation and hardship. In and out of this one inlet the daring blockade-runners, painted so as to be almost invisible, darted on their perilous trips to Nassau or Bermuda, with the great Parrott guns of the Federal gunboats thundering in their wake. As the end came, which our splendid valor had only delayed, the state suffered the same fate which our forefathers had endured in 1780-81. Sherman from the southwest, Stoneman from over the mountains, Schofield and Terry from Wilmington, spread over the state. True to her character, the state endured to the last. Soldiers of North Carolina went farthest up the slopes of Gettysburg under Pettigrew, and made the last charge at Appomattox. The last great Confederate Army surrendered near Durham, and Jefferson Davis held his last cabinet meeting in the town of Charlotte.

And greatest of all, it was found that the state had contributed to the armies of the Confederacy about one hundred and twenty-five thousand men, one-fifth of her entire white population, and one-fifth of all the troops that constituted the Confederate Army. She had also contributed, with the exception of Virginia, the largest sum of money for the equipment of the army of Northern Virginia, and again it was proven that the reluctant revolutionist is the dangerous and determined one.



The Ram "Albatross" and the Federal Fleet.

Last Days of the War. — Thirty thousand men, the flower of her citizenship, were killed in battle, among them such prominent soldiers as Generals James Johnston Pettigrew, W. D. Pender, S. D. Ramseur, George B. Anderson, and L. O'B. Branch.¹ Two hundred and seventy students of the University

¹At the west gate of the capitol at Raleigh stands a splendid monument, erected in 1895 by the Ladies' Monumental Association, to this host of brave men. It is constructed entirely of North Carolina granite, and rises to the height of seventy-two feet. The shaft, a solid block of granite twenty-eight feet high, is surmounted by the bronze figure of a Confederate

gave their lives to the cause. We cannot here describe the condition of the people in these sad days. All classes did their duty with patience and heroism. The rich poured out their wealth and blood, the poor gave their lives, and even the negroes tended faithfully their masters' crops. At last there were few left at home except women and old men. All articles of clothing, even shoes, were made at home by patient wives and daughters. Flour sold at \$100 a barrel; corn meal at \$50 a bushel. Fine ladies drank coffee made of parched rye or potatoes, and read the old dingy newspapers by the glare of lightwood knots or tallow candles.



James Johnston Pettigrew.

Zebulon B. Vance. — In the summer of 1862 Colonel Zebulon B. Vance, then a young man of thirty-two, was called from the army in the field and made governor of the state, — the youngest in its history. This was the wisest act of those difficult days. Vance remained governor during the entire war, and though he had originally opposed secession, became famous as the ablest Southern war governor. He had the genius of popularity. His inspiring speeches sent the soldiers to the front; his vigilance and good judgment preserved the power of the civil law, and upheld the character of the state when it was proposed that she should abandon the Confederacy. His

infantryman, and on either side of the base is a life-size figure, one an infantryman, the other an artilleryman. The west side bears the inscription, "To Our Confederate Dead"; on the east side is the inscription, "First at Bethel, Last at Appomattox." There is no nobler war monument south of the Ohio.

foresight made our soldiers the best clothed and the best fed in the Confederate Army. Under his orders, an agent in England purchased swift vessels to be used for running the blockade. For two years these vessels, and especially the *Ad-*



Zebulon B. Vance.

Vance, ran the blockade at Wilmington and brought back from the West Indies clothes, shoes, and medicine for the soldiers of North Carolina and the South, and cotton and wool cards for their wives and children at home. Vance remained for thirty years the most eminent and best-beloved son of the state.

After the War.— It is not possible in a short outline like this to describe fully the changes and trials of the state for the next ten years. Former masters were reduced to poverty, and former slaves elevated to free men and voters. The state was treated as a conquered province, and placed under military

law. Farm lands, towns, and cities had been plundered or had gone to ruin. The University and the common schools, their funds destroyed, closed their doors. All financial institutions were wrecked, and there was the inevitable friction between the proud, brave masters and the negroes, now their political equals. The negroes themselves, in many cases, were helpless, though happy in the freedom to do as they liked without restraint. Many adventurers, called in derision "carpet-baggers," poured into the state, gained influence over the negroes, and used them for their own ends. Some of these newcomers made the state their home, and in time became useful and honorable citizens. The native white men of culture and experience, unable to vote, were swept out of public life for a time, and their places filled by the negroes or the carpet-baggers.

Perhaps no people have ever acted with more dignity and bravery in defeat than the men and women in North Carolina in the years immediately following the war. They simply went to work in proud, silent determination to rebuild their homes and maintain their honor.

Reconstruction.—The process by which the state became again a member of the Union is known as Reconstruction. It took three years to accomplish this, and they were years of revolution, corruption, and uncertainty. The course of affairs was something like this: On April 14th, 1865, Abraham Lincoln was assassinated by a crazy fanatic. This was a genuine blow to the South, for Mr. Lincoln was a wise and humane man. On May 29th, President Andrew Johnson appointed William W. Holden provisional governor of North Carolina, with instructions to call a convention composed of delegates who had not been actively disloyal to the Union. The convention thus called met in October, emancipated the slaves, repealed the Ordinance of Secession, and provided for an election by

the people. Under this election Jonathan Worth was elected governor, was inaugurated December 15th, 1865, and held office until reelected in the fall for two more years. The same convention, at an adjourned session the following summer, adopted a new constitution, which was voted down by the people. President Johnson and Congress now began to differ and wrangle over the reconstruction policy. Congress claimed that it was a legislative right to provide for permanent government in the seceded states. Therefore, in defiance of the president, Congress declared the government instituted by Johnson merely provisional, and placed the state under military rule. Congress then ordered General Canby, military governor of the state, to call a convention to form a new constitution, which was done in 1868. This constitution went into operation in July of that year. General Canby, at Charleston, was the sole judge of all election returns held under this constitution, and he declared William W. Holden governor of the state. The first Legislature under this constitution contained many negroes and carpet-baggers, who attempted to involve the state in debt by the issue of the famous "special tax bonds." This constitution of 1868 was amended in 1874 and in 1875. The people adopted these amendments in 1876, just one hundred years after the adoption of the first constitution. The constitution of 1776 was amended four times during its life, and the constitution of 1868 has been amended three times.

Ku-Klux Klan and Impeachment of Holden.— In the confusion of these times many crimes were committed which were attributed to the negroes belonging to the Loyal League, and men began to feel that their lives and property were unsafe. Suddenly, in the spring of 1869 it became noised about that bodies of horsemen were riding abroad day and night, punishing criminals, and meting out vengeance to those whom they decided to be guilty. There was an air of mystery and ghostliness about

their movements that created a panic of fear among the timid and guilty. This was the famous Ku-Klux Klan, organized by desperate men, and operating in the very region made famous by the regulators in Tryon's time. It was not a general state movement, but was local in its nature. It was the effort of violence to suppress violence. In Alamance and Caswell counties the Ku-Klux hung a mulatto preacher, and besides many whippings were credited with a mysterious murder, which they denied. In Robeson county, Henry Berry Lowry, a Croatan half-breed, with a gang of ruffians, murdered and plundered for months with apparent impunity, while Governor Holden was seeking vainly to crush the Ku-Klux. Holden had fallen upon perilous times, and had neither the character



Matt W. Ransom.

nor the wisdom necessary for the hour. He declared martial law in Alamance and Caswell counties, and entrusted its execution to a brutal soldier from Tennessee, named Kirk. Kirk arrested over one hundred men, many of them eminent citizens, regardless of their guilt, and cast them into prison. The orders of the state courts were disregarded by him, and the state underwent a short reign of terror until the power of the civil law was restored by George W. Brooks, an upright Federal judge. The Legislature of 1870, after a long and impartial trial, solemnly convicted Governor Holden of high crimes and misdemeanors committed during this period, and declared him incapable of holding any office of honor or profit in the state.

The Klan was then vigorously suppressed by the United States Government, and during the administrations of Tod R. Caldwell and Curtis H. Brogden happier and more peaceful conditions began to prevail. The state was restored to some of its former rights, and became represented in the Senate by Matt W. Ransom and A. S. Merrimon. The University, which had not ceased during the years of the war, was virtually closed for seven years by act of Governor Holden. Through the efforts of Kemp P. Battle, it was now (1875) revived, and began a larger and wider life under his presidency.

NORTH CAROLINA SINCE RECONSTRUCTION (1876-1896).

Political Events. — In 1876 Zebulon B. Vance, after an exciting political campaign with Judge Thomas Settle, was elected for a third time governor of the state. The Democratic party, thus restored to power, has controlled the affairs of the state for twenty years, through the administrations of Governors Jarvis, Scales, Fowle, Holt, and Carr. Governor Vance was elected to the United States Senate in 1878, where he remained until his death in April, 1895. In the fall of 1895, the Populist and Republican parties combined, and gained control of the legislative and judicial departments of the state.¹ Marion Butler was elected to the United States Senate to succeed Matt W. Ransom, subsequently appointed minister to Mexico, and Jeter C. Pritchard was chosen to fill the unexpired term of Senator Vance. The political life of the period has been comparatively free from exciting events or unusual measures, and has been marked by uprightness and integrity in public life. The people have been bravely trying to separate themselves

¹ The People's Party, subsequently called Populist Party, was formed at Omaha, Neb., July 4th, 1892. L. L. Polk of North Carolina was very prominent in the movement which led to its formation.

from the wreck of the old times, and to find the clew to the new conditions made necessary by negro suffrage, free labor, and the dethronement of king cotton. The most far-reaching movement of the times has been the coming forward of the plain people in various organizations, demanding their share in government, and their right to be trained for its responsibilities. This movement has been, in effect, a revolution disturbing party lines, and otherwise introducing change in the political life of the state. The period, on the whole, despite hard times and many great difficulties, has been self-reliant and energetic, and the people have given wiser attention to home and local affairs than ever before.

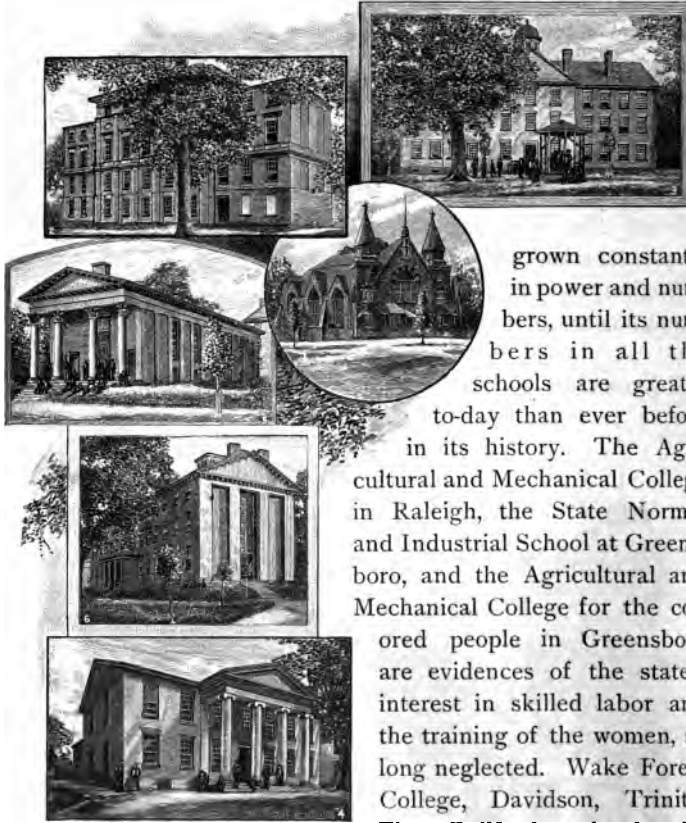
Education. — The first concern of every defeated people is to care for the

education of the rising gen-



Capitol and Confederate Monument at Raleigh.

eration. State and Church have recognized this in North Carolina. The University, since its revival in 1875, has



A Group of University Buildings.

- | | |
|----------------------|----------------------|
| 1 Memorial Hall. | 4 Gerrard Hall. |
| 2 New East Building. | 5 Smith Hall. |
| 3 South Building. | 6 Old East Building. |

grown constantly in power and numbers, until its numbers in all the schools are greater to-day than ever before in its history. The Agricultural and Mechanical College in Raleigh, the State Normal and Industrial School at Greensboro, and the Agricultural and Mechanical College for the colored people in Greensboro are evidences of the state's interest in skilled labor and the training of the women, so long neglected. Wake Forest College, Davidson, Trinity, Elon, Guilford, and other institutions for men and women, controlled by the religious denominations, have prospered, and are doing important work in the life of the state. In the secondary education, the spread of the city schools sup-

ported by taxation, from Wilmington to Asheville, has been the most notable event, because they have taught the people that they must rely on local effort to educate their children. The common schools in which nine-tenths of the children of both races receive their education are still far from efficient, averaging a little over twelve weeks in a year. The state, however, has trebled its appropriation for the purpose since 1870, and has greatly decreased its rate of illiteracy since 1880. It now ranks as number forty-two in the scale of illiteracy, with six states below it. The main cause of this inadequate common-school system is the absence of laws permitting an appeal to the people for local taxation for the education of their children. This was partially removed by an act of the Legislature in 1895, and these schools of the people will doubtless increase largely in the next ten years.

In its provision for the training of teachers the state has been fairly progressive. The first normal school, established at the University in 1877, was followed by eight normal schools for the white race at various points in the state. This was succeeded by the system of county institutes, which carried instruction to the people, and finally by the establishment of the State Normal and Industrial School at Greensboro. There is no discrimination in our laws as to length of school terms between the white and colored children of the state. The colored people have seven normal schools supported by the state, and six first-grade colleges and universities endowed or maintained by northern philanthropy.

In its work of upbuilding, the state has not neglected the unfortunate and defective classes. The institutions for the insane and the deaf and dumb at Morganton are equal to any in the Southern states.

Agriculture and Industry. — North Carolina is essentially an agricultural state. In the last ten years there has been a

large increase in the population of towns like Wilmington, Raleigh, Charlotte, Winston, Durham, Asheville, and Greensboro, but still there are but twenty towns having a population of over twenty-five hundred in the state, and ninety-six men out of every hundred live in the country or in small villages. Our agricultural character is due partly to the central location of the state between the rigors of the North and the heat of the South, enabling all forms of vegetation to grow easily; partly to our lack of ports, and partly to the system of slavery which forced the state to rely upon farming for its wealth. The chief crops are cotton, corn, tobacco, wheat, oats, rye, potatoes, and rice. Ninety-two counties in the state raise cotton, and the yield is six times as great as it was in 1860. The area for tobacco culture has extended from the far east to the mountain hillsides; only twelve out of ninety-six counties are returned as not producing tobacco. Stock raising, and truck farming, and greater attention to the production of home supplies have been the most hopeful tendencies of agricultural life. The state, too, in its Experiment Station and farmers' institutes, takes a keener interest in the welfare of the farmer.

All signs point to the belief that North Carolina is destined to become a great manufacturing state. In 1890 there were three thousand six hundred and sixty-seven manufacturing establishments in the state, yielding annual products of over \$40,000,000—five times as great a yield as in 1860. North Carolina no longer lays its chief claim to prosperity on tar, pitch, and turpentine. In the manufacture of cotton and tobacco the state now occupies a foremost place among Southern states. There are in the state one hundred and seventy-seven cotton and woolen mills, and the number is increasing rapidly. The cotton mills convert into cloth or yarns the equivalent of all the cotton grown in the state. The growth of the tobacco manufacture has had more influence than any other industry in stimulating energy and increasing city population. It has

almost created such towns as Durham, Winston, and Reidsville. There are now in the state two hundred and fifty tobacco factories, consuming annually thirty-five millions of pounds of tobacco. Two of them are among the largest in this country. The two towns of Winston and Durham pay revenue equal to five times the expenditure of the state government in 1850. The encouraging thing about all this is that these great concerns are largely owned by home capital, and managed by home skill. There is not space to speak of the many wood-working factories, and the great fisheries of the eastern coast, and the unused water power which may yet complete the transformation of the state from an agricultural to a manufacturing community.¹

The state is now interlaced with railroads, connecting with the great main lines of the United States. At the close of the year 1895, there were in the state three thousand six hundred and forty miles of railway.

Western Carolina. — The beautiful mountain land of western North Carolina was practically unknown to the country, and even to the state, until the completion of the road which pierced the mountains to the Tennessee line. Since that time it has become famous as a health resort all over the Union. Asheville, the metropolis of the region, has increased tenfold in its population, and the valleys of the Swannanoa, and the French Broad, and the Highlands of Watauga are covered with beautiful estates and splendid homes. The old warfare between the east and the west has disappeared with the easy

¹ In 1870 there were only 30,000 spindles in operation in North Carolina. To-day there are 913,458 and 24,858 looms. Capital invested in cotton mills, \$15,000,000; number of employees, 15,752.

North Carolina cultivated and sold in 1895, 82,000,000 pounds of tobacco, 35,000,000 pounds of this amount being manufactured in the state. Capital invested in tobacco industries, \$26,000,000; number of employees, 32,000.

means of communication, and the next century will probably see the west occupying a position in the state similar to that which the Albemarle region held in our colonial and ante-bellum life.

The "Qualla Boundary," as it is called, embracing portions of the counties of Cherokee, Graham, Jackson, and Swain, is the home of fifteen hundred and twenty Cherokee Indians, the largest band of Indians in the southeastern part of the United States. These Indians are a corporate body, holding sixty-five thousand acres of land. They are voters and taxpayers in North Carolina, but have their chiefs and preserve many of the customs of old Indian life. In the valley of the Ocona Lufta there is a training school for them, where the little Indians are taught to become useful and self-supporting citizens.

Literature and Religion. — North Carolina can lay no claim to great achievement in the writing of books. In the making of history we have played the part of men, but the telling of the story, and, indeed, all forms of literature, we have left to others. There had been organized government in North Carolina a hundred and forty-seven years before pen was set to paper to tell the story, and that incomplete and inaccurate. The state intellect manifested itself in statesmanship, oratory, and legal power. Men of genuine literary gifts, like William Gaston, William Hooper, George E. Badger, and George Davis contented themselves with a pamphlet or a speech or a commencement address. There have always been many people of the highest culture in the state, but there have not been quite enough of them to sustain literary ambition. These cultivated classes got their literature from abroad, and hence native talent was either stifled or left the state. There has been an awakening in this respect in the last twenty years, and it will continue as the state rises in the scale of illiteracy.

The best index of this improvement is the number and char-

acter of the newspapers in the state. There are now two hundred and thirty-five of these — twenty-three daily — four times as many as there were in 1861. Their contents and character indicate a better and more refined public taste. The publication of the Colonial Records, by William L. Saunders, has greatly stimulated interest in state history, and in the last decade a number of important books have been written by native scholars. North Carolina cannot be said to be unmindful of the services of her great men, but she has been strangely neglectful of their memory. There is not a statue to a North Carolinian within the borders of the state.

Over two centuries ago, George Fox, the great Quaker, found the people of Albemarle very "tender" in religious matters. This has remained the character of the people. Over three-fifths of the population above ten years of age are members of some church, and the state is essentially religious, God-fearing, orthodox and Protestant. There is no community in America where any form of unbelief receives less adherence, or where the clergy and the church are more influential. The Baptists are the largest denomination in numbers, and in value of church property, followed closely by the Methodists. The other religious bodies are strong in the localities where settlements of their faith were made in early days.

Conclusion. — As this brief outline has shown, the growth of North Carolina has been slow and difficult. Two hundred and thirty-six years ago the little community consisted of a few pioneer families struggling for existence along the wide waters of the Albemarle Sound. To-day it is a state equal in area to the kingdom of England, containing a population of about one million eight hundred thousand, and divided into ninety-six counties. This land area stretches from the semi-tropical coast region to the highest elevation of land east of the Rocky Mountains, giving the state an unusual variety of plant life

and minerals, and a wide range of climate. The mineral wealth of the state, though more remarkable for variety than quantity, promises valuable returns as scientific methods are more and more applied to its discovery and use. The assessed wealth now amounts to \$255,946,998.99, about the figures for the year 1861. North Carolina has thus more than repaired the losses of the great war, for over half of the wealth of that day was unreal, being property in slaves. The people of North Carolina are of almost unmixed blood; not one person in four hundred is of foreign birth, and the state has the smallest foreign element in its population of any state in the Union. A great public meeting in North Carolina is like a family gathering. A little less than a third of the population are people of African descent. These people constitute the bulk of the laboring class. Their progress since their freedom has been slow, but real progress has been made. They have their schools, supported by Northern philanthropy and by state taxation. They have their churches, newspapers, and social organizations, and are under the protection of the laws equally with the whites. The colored people show real eagerness for the education of their children, and when this education is given a manual, rather than a literary tendency, a genuine advance in their life may be expected.

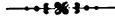
Historians have sometimes found it hard to find the thread of development in the life of this state, but it is plain enough to those who know its history. North Carolina has never been a hasty, noisy, forward state, but rather prudent and quiet. When, however, she has entered upon a path of action, she has proven herself very firm, and stern, and enduring. Her progress has not been by fits and starts, but by slow, patient steps, which are seldom retraced. The people of the state have maintained in war and in peace a high character for honesty, simplicity, and trustworthiness. They have loved better than fame or prominence the simple paths of dignity, peace, and

respect for law, though they have been quick enough to resent any form of oppression or injustice. The state has always been jealous of her purse-strings, and still more jealous of her liberty. Indeed, the feeble Latin legend upon her shield might well be replaced by one phrase expressing the deepest meaning of her history, *Respect for Chartered Rights, and Resistance to Unjust Authority.*



State Seal.

APPENDIX.



GOVERNORS OF NORTH CAROLINA.

UNDER THE LORDS PROPRIETORS.

William Drummond, 1663-67.
Samuel Stephens, 1667-70.
Peter Carteret, 1670.
Samuel Stephens, 1670-74.
Peter Carteret, 1674-75.
John Jenkins (acting), 1675.
John Harvey (acting), 1675-76.
Thomas Eastchurch, 1676-77.
Thomas Miller (acting), 1677-78.
John Harvey (acting), 1678.
John Jenkins, 1678-81.
Henry Wilkinson, 1681-83.
Seth Southwell (Sothel), 1683-89.
Philip Ludwell, 1689-91.
Alexander Lillington, 1691-94.
Thomas Harvey, 1694-99.
Henderson Walker, 1699-1704.
Robert Daniel, 1704-05.
Thomas Cary, 1705-06.
William Glover (acting), 1706-07.
Thomas Cary (acting), 1707-08.
Thomas Cary and William Glover,
contestants, 1708-10.
Edward Hyde, 1710-12.
Thomas Pollock (acting), 1713-14.
Charles Eden, 1714-22.
Thomas Pollock (acting), 1722.

William Reed (acting), 1722-24.
George Burrington, 1724-25.
Edward Moseley (acting), 1725.
Sir Richard Everard, 1725-29.

UNDER THE CROWN.

George Burrington, 1729-34.
Nathaniel Rice (acting), 1734.
Gabriel Johnston, 1734-52.
Nathaniel Rice (acting), 1752.
Matthew Rowan (acting), 1752-54.
Arthur Dobbs, 1754-65.
William Tryon, 1765-71.
James Hurell (acting), 1771.
Josiah Martin, 1771-75.

GOVERNORS OF THE STATE.

Richard Caswell, 1777-79.
Abner Nash, 1779-81.
Thomas Burke, 1781-82.
Alexander Martin, 1782-84.
Richard Caswell, 1784-87.
Samuel Johnston, 1787-89.
Alexander Martin, 1789-92.
Richard D. Spaight, 1792-95.
Samuel Ashe, 1795-98.
William R. Davie, 1798-99.

- Benjamin Williams, 1799-1802.
James Turner, 1802-05.
Nathaniel Alexander, 1805-07.
Benjamin Williams, 1807-08.
David Stone, 1808-10.
Benjamin Smith, 1810-11.
William Hawkins, 1811-14.
William Miller, 1814-17.
John Branch, 1817-20.
Jesse Franklin, 1820-21.
Gabriel Holmes, 1821-24.
Hutchings G. Burton, 1824-27.
James Iredell, 1827-28.
John Owen, 1828-30.
Montford Stokes, 1830-32.
David L. Swain, 1832-35.
Richard D. Spaight, Jr., 1835-37.
Edward B. Dudley, 1837-41.
John M. Morehead, 1841-45.
- William A. Graham, 1845-49.
Charles Manly, 1849-51.
David S. Reid, 1851-54.
Warren Winslow (acting), 1854-55.
Thomas Bragg, 1855-59.
John W. Ellis, 1859-61.
H. T. Clark (acting), 1861-62.
Zebulon B. Vance, 1862-65.
W. W. Holden (provisional), 1865.
Jonathan Worth, 1865-68.
W. W. Holden, 1868-70.
Tod R. Caldwell, 1870-74.
Curtis H. Brogden, 1874-77.
Zebulon B. Vance, 1877-78.
Thomas J. Jarvis, 1878-85.
Alfred M. Scales, 1885-89.
Daniel G. Fowle, 1889-91.
Thomas M. Holt, 1891-93.
Elias Carr, 1893-

STATISTICS OF POPULATION OF NORTH CAROLINA.

1790-1890.

	WHITES.	FREE NEGROES.	SLAVES.	TOTAL.
1790	288,204	4,975	100,572	393,751
1800	337,764	7,043	133,296	478,103
1810	376,410	10,266	168,824	555,500
1820	419,200	14,612	205,017	638,829
1830	472,843	19,543	245,601	737,987
1840	484,870	22,732	245,817	735,419
1850	553,028	27,463	288,548	869,039
1860	629,942	30,463	331,059	991,464
		COLORED PEOPLE.		
1870	678,470	391,650	.....	1,071,361
1880	867,242	531,277	.....	1,399,750
1890	1,055,382	561,018	.....	1,617,947

PERCENTAGE OF INCREASE.

1790-1800	17.19	41.56	32.53	21.42
1800-1810	11.44	45.76	26.65	16.19
1810-1820	11.36	42.33	21.43	15.
1820-1830	12.79	33.74	19.17	15.52
1830-1840	2.54	16.13	0.08	2.09
1840-1850	14.05	20.81	17.38	15.35
1850-1860	13.91	14.40	14.73	14.22
1860-1870	7.70	8.33	.....	7.93
1870-1880	27.82	35.65	.....	30.65
1880-1890	21.69	5.60	.....	15.59



THE COUNTIES OF NORTH CAROLINA AND THEIR NAMES.

THE counties of North Carolina have increased in number from two, Albemarle and Bath, in 1696, to ninety-six in 1896.

A study of the origin of the names of these counties will reveal much of the history of the state.

The names given were in rare cases fanciful, and for the most part commemorate some important event or individual connected with our state life. History, like charity, should begin at home, and the children should at least know the history of their own counties and towns.

The following list is arranged alphabetically, and contains, in addition to the origin of the county name, the date of formation and the county town.

ALAMANCE (1849), Graham, name derived from an Indian tribe which owned land embraced in that county.

ALEXANDER (1847), Taylorsville, from William Julius Alexander, of Mecklenburg, Speaker of the North Carolina House of Commons.

ALLEGHANY (1859), Sparta, from the range of mountains of that name.

ANSON (1749), Wadesboro, from George, Lord Anson, an admiral in the British Navy, who was charged with the duty of bringing Charlotte of Mecklenburg as a bride to George III.

ASHE (1799), Jefferson, from Governor Samuel Ashe, of New Hanover, one of the first judges of the state.

BEAUFORT (1705), Washington, from Henry, Duke of Beaufort, purchaser of the share owned by George Monk, Duke of Albemarle.

BERTIE (1722), Windsor, from James and Henry Bertie, owners of the share of Edward Hyde, Earl of Clarendon.

- BLADEN** (1734), Elizabethtown, from Martin Bladen, a member of the Board of Trade in London.
- BRUNSWICK** (1764), Southport, in honor of the marriage of Princess Augusta, daughter of George II., to Frederick William, Duke of Brunswick.
- BUNCOMBE** (1791), Asheville, from Col. Edward Buncombe, killed at Germantown.
- BURKE** (1777), Morganton, from Thomas Burke, afterwards governor of the state.
- CABARRUS** (1792), Concord, from Stephen Cabarrus, a popular Speaker of the House of Commons.
- CALDWELL** (1841), Lenoir, from Dr. Joseph Caldwell, first president of the University and strong advocate of educational and industrial enterprises.
- CAMDEN** (1777), Camden C. H., from Charles Pratt, Earl of Camden, Lord High Chancellor of England, and an able opponent of the policy of taxing the colonies.
- CARTERET** (1722), Beaufort, from John, Lord Carteret.
- CASWELL** (1777), Yanceyville, from Gen. Richard Caswell, first governor under the Constitution of 1776.
- CATAWBA** (1842), Newton, from Indian tribe.
- CHATHAM** (1770), Pittsboro, from William Pitt the elder, later Earl of Chatham, the "Great Commoner."
- CHEROKEE** (1839), Murphy, from Indian tribe.
- CHOWAN** (1672), Edenton, from Indian tribe.
- CLAY** (1861), Hayesville, from Henry Clay, the great Kentucky statesman.
- CLEVELAND** (1841), Shelby, from Col. Benjamin Cleaveland, a gallant officer at King's Mountain.
- COLUMBUS** (1808), Whiteville, from Christopher Columbus, the discoverer of America.
- CrAVEN** (1712), Newbern, from William, Lord Craven, one of the Lords Proprietors.
- CUMBERLAND** (1754), Fayetteville, from the Duke of Cumberland, second son of George II., victor at Culloden. The Scotch Highlanders settled this county.
- CURRITUCK** (1672), Currituck C. H., from Indian tribe.

- DARE (1870), Manteo, from Virginia Dare.
- DAVIDSON (1822), Lexington, from Gen. William Davidson, killed at Cowan's Ford.
- DAVIE (1836), Mocksville, from William R. Davie, a brilliant soldier and statesman of North Carolina.
- DUPLIN (1749), Kenansville, from George Henry, Lord Duplin, an English peer.
- DURHAM (1881), Durham, from the town of Durham, which was named from the owner of the land, Dr. B. L. Durham.
- EDGECOMBE (1732), Tarboro, from Sir Richard, Baron Edgecombe, a Lord of the Treasury. The family name is derived from Mt. Edgecombe, near the source of the river Taw in Devonshire.
- FORSYTHE (1849), Winston, from Benjamin Forsythe, of Stokes County, killed in Canada.
- FRANKLIN (1779), Louisburg, from Benjamin Franklin, the great philosopher and statesman.
- GASTON (1846), Dallas, from William Gaston, of Craven, a leading member of the Convention of 1835, judge of Supreme Court, and author of "Old North State."
- GATES (1779), Gatesville, from Horatio Gates, the conqueror of Burgoyne.
- GRAHAM (1872), Robbinsville, from William A. Graham, of Orange, governor, senator, and Secretary United States Navy.
- GRANVILLE (1746), Oxford, from Carteret, Earl of Granville, Prime Minister under George II.
- GREENE (1799), Snow Hill, from Gen. Nathaniel Greene, the ablest general under Washington, who prevented the subjugation of the Carolinas by Cornwallis.
- GUILFORD (1770), Greensboro, from Francis, Earl of Guilford, father of the English Prime Minister, Lord North.
- HALIFAX (1758), Halifax, from George, Earl of Halifax, president of the Board of Trade and Plantations.
- HARNETT (1855), Lillington, from Cornelius Harnett, of New Hanover, president of Provincial Council.
- HAYWOOD (1808), Waynesville, from John Haywood, of Edgecombe, a popular treasurer of the state.
- HENDERSON (1838), Hendersonville, from Leonard Henderson,

chief justice of the Supreme Court of North Carolina, and Archibald Henderson, member of Congress from Rowan.

HERTFORD (1759), Winton, from Francis Seymour Conway, Earl of Hertford, a friend of the colonies.

HYDE (1705), Swan Quarter, from the family name of the Earls of Clarendon. Edward Hyde, the grandfather of Queens Mary and Anne, was the first Earl of Clarendon.

IREDELL (1788), Statesville, from James Iredell the elder, a prominent advocate of the adoption of the Constitution of 1787.

JACKSON (1851), Webster, from Andrew Jackson, the victor at New Orleans.

JOHNSTON (1746), Smithfield, from Gabriel Johnston, governor of the colony from 1734 to 1752.

JONES (1779), Trenton, from Willie Jones, of Halifax, president of the Council of Safety.

LENOIR (1791), Kinston, from Gen. William Lenoir, wounded at King's Mountain.

LINCOLN (1779), Lincolnton, from Gen. Benjamin Lincoln, who received the sword of Cornwallis, at Yorktown.

MCDOWELL (1842), Marion, from Col. Joseph McDowell, a brave officer of the Revolution.

MACON (1828), Franklin, from Nathaniel Macon, of Warren, Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, and President of the Senate of the United States.

MADISON (1851), Marshall, from James Madison, President of the United States.

MARTIN (1774), Williamston, from Governor Josiah Martin, who fled from the state in 1775. Doubtless retained in honor of Alexander Martin, governor of the state in 1782 and 1789.

MECKLENBURG (1762), Charlotte, from the state in Germany, the home of Charlotte, the wife of George III.

MITCHELL (1861), Bakersville, from Dr. Elisha Mitchell, of the University, who lost his life exploring the mountain which now bears his name.

MONTGOMERY (1779), Troy, from Gen. Richard Montgomery, killed at Quebec.

- MOORE (1784), Carthage, from Alfred Moore, Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States.
- NASH (1777), Nashville, from Gen. Francis Nash, who fell at Germantown.
- NEW HANOVER (1729), Wilmington, from Hanover, the German state, whose Elector became George I. of England.
- NORTHAMPTON (1741), Jackson, from George, Earl of Northampton, whose son, the Earl of Wilmington, was in high office at the time of Gabriel Johnston's appointment as governor of North Carolina.
- ONSLOW (1734), Jacksonville, from Arthur Onslow, Speaker of the English House of Commons.
- ORANGE (1751), Hillsboro, from the family title of William III. of England. His home had been the principality of Orange.
- PAMLICO (1871), Bayboro, from an Indian tribe.
- PASQUOTANK (1672), Elizabeth City, from an Indian tribe.
- PENDER (1875), Burgaw, from Gen. William D. Pender, of Edgecombe, killed at Gettysburg.
- PERQUIMANS (1672), Hertford, from an Indian tribe.
- PERSON (1791), Roxboro, from Gen. Thomas Person, member of Provincial Council and Council of Safety; Brigadier-general of Militia.
- PITT (1760), Greenville, from William Pitt the elder, a friend of the colonies.
- POLK (1855), Columbus, from Col. William Polk, a distinguished officer of the Revolution.
- RANDOLPH (1779), Ashboro, from Peyton Randolph, of Virginia, president of the First Continental Congress.
- RICHMOND (1779), Rockingham, from Charles Lennox, Duke of Richmond, who moved in the House of Lords the recognition of American independence.
- ROBESON (1786), Lumberton, from Col. Thomas Robeson, a prominent actor in the victory at Elizabethtown.
- ROCKINGHAM (1785), Wentworth, from Charles Watson Wentworth, Marquis of Rockingham, an English Prime Minister, and leader in the movement which advocated the independence of America.

- ROWAN (1753), Salisbury, from Matthew Rowan, acting governor of the colony.
- RUTHERFORD (1779), Rutherfordton, from Gen. Griffith Rutherford, who subdued the hostile Cherokee Indians.
- SAMPSON (1784), Clinton, from Col. John Sampson, of Duplin County, a member of Governor Martin's Council.
- STANLY (1841), Albemarle, from John Stanly, of Craven, an able opponent of the War of 1812.
- STOKES (1789), Danbury, from Col. John Stokes, wounded at the battle of Waxhaw.
- SURREY (1770), Dobson, from Lord Surrey, who moved the overthrow of Lord North's Ministry in 1782.
- SWAIN (1871), Bryson City, from David L. Swain, of Buncombe, famous as president of the University and governor of the state.
- TRANSYLVANIA (1861), Brevard, a fanciful name made from two Latin words.
- TYRRELL (1729), Columbia, from Sir John Tyrrell, a Lord Proprietor.
- UNION (1842), Monroe, from the American Union.
- VANCE (1881), Henderson, from Zebulon B. Vance, three times governor, and United States senator for three terms.
- WAKE (1770), Raleigh, from the maiden name of Governor Tryon's wife.
- WARREN (1779), Warrenton, from Gen. Joseph Warren, who fell at Bunker Hill.
- WASHINGTON (1799), Plymouth, from George Washington.
- WATAUGA (1849), Boone, from an Indian tribe.
- WAYNE (1779), Goldsboro, from Mad Anthony Wayne, victor at Stony Point.
- WILKES (1777), Wilkesboro, from John Wilkes, an English leader opposed to the Tories.
- WILSON (1855), Wilson, from Louis D. Wilson, a brave officer in the Mexican War.
- YADKIN (1850), Yadkinville, from an Indian tribe.
- YANCEY (1833), Burnsville, from Bartlett Yancey, of Caswell, Speaker of the Senate of North Carolina, and a friend of public education.

This list may be used for many interesting and profitable school exercises. The counties may be arranged, for instance, in order of formation or by centuries; they may be classified by the pupils as to the source of their names, according to some principle *e.g.*—local origin (English or American or North Carolinian); profession; military or civil services rendered; fanciful, or Indian.¹

¹ I am indebted for much of the above information to a very valuable little pamphlet by Dr. Kemp. P. Battle, of the University of North Carolina.

Note to "CROATOAN," page 1.

It had been agreed beforehand between John White and the colonists that, should the colony be removed during his absence, the name of their destination should be carved somewhere, and that if they were in distress a cross should be carved above the name. White, on his return, found no trace of the colony except three letters, CRO, on one tree, and the word CROATOAN on another. The trees bore no crosses.



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